# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -ITALIAN OPER -Ouera Matinec at 1 P. M.-La Serva Padrona-Norma. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Rip Van Winkle-THE KENTOCKIAN-TIC DOLORRAY-WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. SINLO'S GARDEN, Brondway .- JESSIE BROWN

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- LA TOUR DE NESLE-S

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Going to the LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .- Ott

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 506 Broadway-Sharsperson Night-Hamlet, the Paince of Denmark.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway. - Afternoon and Evening-Thiodox's Minto World-Indian Grast. WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 661 and 563 Broadway-TRIOFIAD BONGS, DANCES, &C .- SCAMPINI.

MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway. -- BETANTS' MINSTREES

CAMPRELL MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway.—Ethiopian PALAGE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, Decreases and Evening - Equatrias in Granastics - Sea

NEW HALL, Broadway, next Bleecker street-MECHASICAL PAINTING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEE, &C.

New York, Saturday, November 13, 1858.

## MAILS FOR REROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Southampton and Havre. The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten

The European edition of the Hanain, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places In Europe:—
Lostoon... Sampson Lew, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill
Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.

Pars... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 Piace de la Bourse.
Lympool. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVES... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD Will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

## The News.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, we have news from our Pacific possessions, Central America. New Granada, the South Pacific and Australia. Full particulars are given in to-day's HERALD.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 20th ult. five days later than those received by the overland mail. The news is interesting. The troublesome war with the Indians, which had been going on for some months past in Oregon, had finally terminated. and the savages had sued for peace. In Californiahowever, the skirmishing still continued. The excitement about the Fraser river gold mines had nearly ceased. All the reports agree that there is gold in that locality, but it seems it will not pay wages to the diggers. A majority of the miners had returned to California, most of whom were in distressed circumstances. The Star of the West brings \$1,664,664 in specie, which is about five hundred thousand dollars in advance of the ship ment of the corresponding date last year.

We have dates from Sydney, Australia, to the 27th August, fifteen days later than previous ac counts, but they contain no general or commercial news. The ship Norway, of New York, Captain Major, the largest ship that ever arrived at Sydney, reached there on the 26th of August from Hong Kong, with 1,230 emigrants, all in good health, having had only three deaths on the passage.

The politicians were actively at work last night. The Republican Convention for the nomination of city officers met, and agreed upon candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor. There are now two sets of candidates for these important stations as follows:-

These were also several other conventions held. and reports of their proceedings are given under the proper head.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig Elizabeth, Capt. Graham, from Turks Island, we have the Royal Standard to October 23, which furnishes particulars of the disasters to shipping in the Gulf during the recent hurricane. The details are given in another column. The cargo of the brigantine River Belle, stranded at Grand Turk, consisting of flour, pork, corn, oats, bran and hay. was advertised to be sold October 25. The spars. sails, rigging, &c., would be sold on the 30th. The bull of the schooner Transit, stranded at the same piace, would be sold on the 23d; also, the hull, sails, rigging, &c., of the brig Mungo Park, on the 26th. The quantity of salt shipped during the week ending 23d ult. had been comparatively small, owing to the boisterous weather which had prevailed, and which may be said to have completely broken up the salt season for this year. Th stock on hand was about 500,000 bushels. Price

James Rodgers, the murderer of Mr. Swanston. suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday forezoon. The execution took place in the vard of the City Prison, in the presence of about one hundred persons. The culprit died happy, in the belief that his ains had been forgiven him, and appeared perfectly resigned to his fate. A full ascount of the execution, together with a complete history of Swanston's murder and other interesting details, will be found in another column.

Morrissey's sparing exhibition and grand complimentary benefit came off last evening in Hoym's theatre, Bowery. Two thousand five hundred tickets were taken at the doors. The crowd and enthusiasm were flattering to the beneficiare. In addition to the presentation of the \$5,000 stakes, he was presented with a handsome emerald, se around with sixteen diamonds, encased in gold manufactured in this city at the cost of \$500.

By way of Key West we are informed from reliable source that at the town of Palmillas, in Cuba, midway between Cardenas and Cionfuegos, large wooden sheds, supposed to be for barracks. have recently been erected, capable of containing 5,000 troops. It is a mountainous site, remarkable for the salubrity of its air and purity of its water. On the 19th of October the Spanish war frigates Isabella II. and Ferrolana left Cadiz for the port of Havana, and the Perla was to have followed soon after. The steamer Piles at the same time set out for Havana from Carthagena. All of them carried out troops to reinforce the garrison of Cuba-Other vessels of war are to follow as soon as they can be fitted out in the arsenal of Caraca.

The decision of Justice Welsh in the Mulhearn case, on application of the defendant's counsel to discharge the prisoner, was given yesterday afternoon, the application being design. The examination will, therefore, be resumed, and witnesses for

the defence called and sworn. We give to-day a full account of the ravages of the northeast storm which raged from the 20th to the 26th of October last, and which extended from the Bahamas to the banks of Newfoundland. It was one of the severest on record. Several vessels were partially or totally wrecked, and hundreds ere more or less disabled in the lurricane.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1.00 bales, closing at about 1134c, for middling uplands, in store. The market for lots to arrive and in transit was wy, but without quotable change in prices. Flour wa again firmer for common and medium grades, while so To somewhat less active. There continued to be s est, while sales were limited to rates given in an other column. Corn was less active and prices easier Western mixed sold at 73%c. a 75c.; yellow do. at 80c. white Southern at 83c., and yellow do, at 83c. a 86c erk was less buoyant, while sales were to a fair extent clost ng mess at \$17 37% a \$17 44, and prime at \$13 75 \$14. Sugars were steady, with sales of 450 a 500 hhds. and 450 boxes, at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet, and sales confined to small lots of Maracaibo at rates given in another place. Freights to Liverpoo were firm, while engagements were limited; cotton was taken at \$40., and cheese at 22s. 6d.; dead weight was There was a good demand for vessels to load at Southern ports with cotton for Europe.

# The Slavery Agitation-Senator Hammond's

Great Speech-A Southern Reaction. The great speech of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, which we published the other day, is creating a profound and wholesome impression in all sections and among all parties and classes of the American people. We trust that we do not over estimate the importance of this sound and statesmanlike production, in signalizing it as the initial landmark of a new epoch in the slavery agitation, full of cheering promises in behalf of the peace and harmony of the Union.

The man, the time and the place, thus identified with this new movement, could not have been better selected. Mr. Hammond is neither a sectional Presidential demagogue nor a timeserving party manager or party toel. He is a courageous and independent man. Profiting from the ripe results of long experience, observation and careful study of the great question at issue, in all its bearings, he frankly abandons the radical heresies of nullification and secession and pleads, with the irresistible force of common sense, the safety and prosperity of the South within the Union.

He admits that slavery may go no farther within the present limits of the Union; that to the South, Mexico, Central America, and even Cuba, are forbidden fruit; but that still the policy and the safety of the South are within the present confederacy with the North. And why? Because of the moral and political victories which the South has achieved against the abolition agitators of the North, and of England and France, during the last twentyfive years; and because the people of the South are now, and henceforth will be, united in defence of their domestic institutions, while the people of the North are not and cannot be combined against them.

Upon this last point, in regard to the next Pre sidency, the whole case, as between the North and the South, upon the subject of slavery. hinges. It is all-important, therefore, to ascertain whether Mr. Hammond is correct or at fault in this position. We believe that he is right. In the campaign of 1856, upon an anti-slavery issue within the limits of the constitution, the North ern States were divided, and the Southern States, with one solitary exception, presented a solid front in defence of their paramount institution. Since that day this union of the South ern States has been strengthened, until there hardly remains a serious opposition to the democratic party in any Southern State. Unquestionably, against a Northern movement, resting upon anything like Senator Seward's Rochester abolition platform, there South in 1860, against the divided suffrages of the North, involving that Northern balance of power which will give the South the victory, as

The historical facts and the unanswerable do ductions with which Mr. Hammond has strength ened himself upon this point, make the case so clear that we need not hesitate to declare that the only alternative to the opposition forces in 1860, will be a combination suspending the Northern crusade against slavery, or a division which will insure their defeat. In this view there is something peculiarly remarkable and appropriate in the fact, that simultaneously with the new abolition pronunciamiento of Sepator Seward from the heart of New York, there should come up from the heart of South Carolina a proclamation of peace and concord which at once extinguishes the reckless and revolutionary plot of our scheming sectional agitator, and simplifies the issues of the next Presidential contest to practical things, or the overwhelming defeat of the black republican party.

Thus, in a single effort in behalf of the Union and the constitution, not in tended for buncombe, nor political capital, nor popularity, nor notoriety, but simply designed to fill the requirements of a familiar speech from the Senator in Congress to his constituents, Mr. Hammond has placed himself foremost in the front rank of American statesmer Compared with such shuffling and pettifogging politicians and demagogues as Douglas, Wise, Hunter, Toombs and Stephens, this new champion of constitutional rights and public opinion stands like a giant among the pigmies. Contrasted with such unscrupulous sectional disorcanizers as Seward, he stands as the advocate of law and order before the buffled traitor and in

In all candor, we think it may be said that in this modest and unpretending, but patriotic and powerful, speech of Senator Hammond, he has given us a general argument for the Union which will favorably compare with the best efforts of Clay or Webster. We believe, too, that if Calboun were alive at the present day he would, from the new order of things which has risen from the slavery agitation of 1850, take precisely the same general view of the subject as that of his distinguished successor in the Senate. No political speech since that of Webster of the 7th of March, 1850, in behalf of the compromise policy foreshadowed by Henry Clay, has produced a wider or better impression upon the public mind: and in Senater Hammond, this unassuming but eminent statesman of South Carolina, we think we have a man concerning whose availability or capabilities for the Presidency, as a Southern

In any event, believing that his late speech and the policy of the South therein laid down, have neutralized, and will completely supersede the Rochester abolition manifesto of Seward, and his sectional Presidential programme, we shall await with renewed confidence in something superior to the slavery agitation in the reconstruction of parties for 1860.

Union candidate, there can be no dispute.

THE NEW BUREST COMMISSIONER .- Yesterday Capt. G. W. Smith was sworn into office as Street Commissioner, in place of Mr. Edward Cooper, who resigned that post. Capt. Smith was a cadet

t West Point, where he graduated with honor, d entered the corps of engineers of the army. He served with distinction during all the Mexican war, and after the return of our forces was ordered to West Point, where for five years he remained as Professor of Engineering. This post he resigned for the purpose of uniting with Gen. Quitman in the projected revolution in Cubs in 1854, and he held a high place in the esteem of that leader. After the breaking up of the organization for liberating Cuba, Capt. Smith's services were again employed by the government, and he was sent to New Orleans to superintend the construction of the new Marine Hospital. While engaged in this duty he solved the problem of making firm foundations for edifices in that city, and demonstrated that large works could be constructed there as firmly as in any other part of the country. Had this fact been known a few years earlier to the government, it would have saved millions in the construction of public and private buildings. He soon after resigned again his public employment, and came to this city, some three years since, to engage in private business. Here he was elected a director for the Illinois Central Railroad, in order that that work might have the advantage of his practical skill; and he subsequently accepted the post of Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. Cooper, for the purpose of endeavoring to organize and bring into order that great sink of official corruption and iniquity-the Street Commissioner's Department.

It is to be hoped that Captain Smith will bring to that work a military spirit and discipline that will force every member of the New York army of clerks, contractors and spoilsmen that hang upon the Street Commissioner to toe the mark of strict accountability and honesty. During the short time that he has acted as Deputy, we are informed that he has introduced a strict system of accounts and detailed record into the office, which will enable any one who comes after him to carry on the work with some facility. What we now want is the election of a firm, systematic and honest Comptroller at the next charter election, and then we may entertain the hope that a beginning will be made in cleaning the Augean stable of New York municipal corruption. Will the New York taxpayers look to this? We may as well correct here a popular error that prevails in our community. The Street Commissioner has nothing to do with paving or cleansing the streets of the city. The first of these is under the direction of the Crotor Board, and the latter is in the hands of the City Inspector. But the departments of the Street Commissioner and the City Comptroller have the reins in disbursing the public revenue, and there is where we want reform.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE CITY OFFI-CIAIS. -There is very little doubt that the indictments against the corporate ex-officials connected with the Street Department and Bureau of Assessments will have to be quashed by the City Judge to-day upon some grounds of informality or irregularity. The indictments against the Corporation of 1857 will unquestionably share the same fate in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The fact is that these instruments are always drawn up in such a bungling fashion that no conscientious magistrate can hold parties to trial upon them. Indictments against officials, as a general rule, are got up by Grand Juries and District Attorneys in moments of great excite ment-often without any intention of following them up-and the result is that they will not stand the test of an acute legal mind. Such, as we have said, is the case with the indictments recently found against the ex-Street Commissioner and others. It is extremely difficult to convict public officers of fraud, though their guilt may be patent to the community, because they manage things so well; and there is so much complicity between the whole band that the proofs of their dereliction cannot usually be attained.

We fear that there is but little hope of reach ing the heart of our municipal corruption by means of criminal indictments; the only way to effect a radical cure is for the taxpayers to turn all the rogues out of office, and keep them out for the future. There appears to be some hesitation on the part of the Taxpayers' Association about making nominations for the offices to be filled at the Charter election, the object being to select proper men from the tickets of the different political parties. This course is open to one objection, and that is, that although the candidates themselves may be very honest and efficient, yet they will go into office trammelled and controlled by the parties which nominate them. Perhaps it would be better, in this view. for the taxpayers to make their nominations boldly, and throw themselves upon the community, trusting to its good sense to support them in their commendable endeavor to purify the city government and keep down taxation.

THE EXECUTION OF THE BOY RODGERS.-The wretched criminal, young Rodgers, who murdered Mr. Swanston, a quiet citizen, in the street, in October, 1857, expiated his offence with his life yesterday, in the yard of the city prison. Lamentable as such a fate may be for one so young. the exigencies of the time and circumstances im peratively demanded the sacrifice. Of all classes of wickedly disposed persons in this wicked city that one to which this unfortunate belonged is nerhaps the most dangerous, and stands most in need of a striking example. Older criminals shed blood for some definite aim and purpose-either for plunder or for vengeance; and they may sometimes be restrained from carrying out their intent by a calculation of the consequences. But the class to which Rodgers belonged take human life with no motive save a thirst for blood-a desperate recklessness of the value of life or the dignity of law; and they are rarely, if ever, deterred from the commission of crimes of this magnitude by any fears of the penalty which attaches to the deed. Thus it is that no man is secure while bands of young and reckless criminals ream the city, heeding neither law nor decency. but ready to strike down, without warning or without provocation, any unoffending citizen they may meet.

The looseness with which criminal law has been heretofore administered in our city, together with the indiscriminate abuse of executive elemency, has given boldness and confidence to the felon; but if the ruffians and assassins, of all grades of society, were satisfied that their crimes would be followed by certain and speedy punishment, there would be less bloodshed to lament, and less judicial turpitude to blush for. Who doubts this? And yet the only criminal judge we have ever had-Judge Russell-who understands criminal jurisprudence, and administers the law with firmness and impartiality

whose rulings and decisions have always been sustained in the higher courts, is villifie! a d abused in certain quarters upon all occasions. It is worthy of note, that while Mrs. Cunningham, and Carnell, the Dey street murderer, and John B. Holmes, who killed policeman Gourley, and Baker, who shot Poole, escaped the extreme penalty of the law, through some irregularity of forms, or the negligence of the Court, and while Cancemi, (now about to be tried a rourth time,) will assuredly come out clear at last, the boy Rodgers, and the negro Dorsay, both tried by Judge Russell, bave been executed, and that too, though strenuous exertions were made, by appeals to a higher court and to the Executive, to procure another trial or a remission of punish

It is such magistrates who reduce the calendar of crime, and strike terror to the hearts of

HASKIN'S ELECTION.-Mr. Haskin has been de clared re-elected to Congress. His majority however, which is very small, will, we appre hend, entirely disappear when put to the test of a committee of the House of Representatives. Let the case be carried up and proved.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch MORS CONCERNING THE NEW YORK COLLECTOR SHIP-NEW GOVERNOR FOR KANSAS-THE NATION

There are rumors about Collector Schell being removed nd that Judge Parker had been tendered the Collector

ship. As far as can be ascertained there is no foundation for such report. The Cabinet to-day was chiefly occupied in discuss ng the points of the President's message to Congress. The decision on the question presented by the Collector of the port of Mobile, regarding the granting of a clear-

ance to a Nicaragua emigrant vessel, will probably turn on the truth or falsity of the report that the passengers have obtained passports from Yrisarri. Should the men going to Nicaragua have passports from the Minister here from that country, it is considered ques

tionable if this or any other government ought to inter The newspapers say Gov. Medary, of Ohio, is appointed Governor of Kausas. He came to Washington last night, and it is understood he can have that office, but has not

yet decided to accept. The Navy Department is informed from England that the theory of iron sided ships resisting the fire of ordinary men-of-war or shore batteries has signally failed, proved on trial by the British naval authorities.

Second Assistant Engineer Cushman has been transfer red from the Susquehanna to the chartered steamer West ernport, of the Paraguay expedition.

The following is the Freasury statement to	the 10th
inst.:-	
Balance	\$6,986,022
Receipts	570,221
Drafts paid	925,487
Drafts issued	1,126,736
Reduction	556,515
Mr. Remak, of Philadelphia, is appointed	Consul to

## News from the Kansas Gold Fields.

I EXYNMOTH, Nov. 9, 1858.
Favorable accounts continue to arrive from the gold regions. Seven men of the Georgia Company took out five hundred dollars in five days. Upwards of six hundre wagons bound to the mines were met last week between wagons bound to the mines were met last week betwee Fort Kearney and the crossing of the Platte. Arrival from Utah report six inches of snow on the Sweetwater and ice an inch thick. Twelve hundred Indian lodge were erected in the vicinity. On the military road, be tween this point and Fort Laramie, the Indians ar

## News from New Mexico.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 12, 1858, Independence on the 8th inst. The mail was somewhat delayed in consequence of bad roads and high water in the rivers.

Donna Maria Narcissa Gallegos was murdered at Les Vegas, October 1.
Colonel Miles had had another encounter with the Navajo Indians. Ten of them were killed, and several wounded, while eighty-five horses and sixty-five hundred sheep
were captured. Two of the Colonel's men, William Nugont and Maurice Paulman, were afterwards found to be
missing, and it was supposed they were killed. Sergeant
John Thompson was wounded.

Kit Carson had passed through Santa Fe with a band of
Utah Indians. The latter were on their way to fight the
Navajes, with whom they were at war.

A letter to Lieutenant Wilkins, dated September 22,
says that the Mohave Indians had attacked an emigrant
train while crossing the Colorado, killing three men, two
women and four children, and wounding sixteen others.
The remainder of the emigrants then retreated, and sent
to Albuquerque for supplies, which were furnished to
them by Major Backus.

The mail for Stockton, California, had left Independence.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Lorsynle, Nov. 12, 1868.

A mob of desperate men from Campbellville broke into the jail at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and seized and hung two prisoners named Thompson and Despan. These men belonged to the party who mardered Henry Simpson some eighteen months ago. Another one of the murderers, Elias Stagg, committed suicide in prisoner, the second of the lynchers. A fourth prisoner, Hunter, confessed the murder of Simpson, and implicated six others in the affair. The mob are after these latter.

# Heavy Robbery at Fort Wayne. Tousso, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1868. The Wabash and Western Railroad asic at Fort Wayne was opened with false keys last night, and \$20,000 stolen. \$5,000 of the amount was in new Fills on the Frontier Bank of Illinois, and the balance was on other banks in Illinois and Wisconsin. There is no clue to the robbers

Frost and Ice in Charleston. Charteston, Nov. 11, 1858.

There was frost and ice here yesterday. Strangers anothers may now come with safety.

The Pacific for Galway.
Sr. Jones, N. F., Nov. 12—8 P. M.
The steamship Pacific, for Galway, has not yet made her appearance here, but is hourly expected. Despatches left in our office, No. 21 Wail street, New York, so as to reach here by to morrow (Saturday) evening will be duly forwarded by her. She does not sail until Sunday.

The Florida at Savannah. The mail steamship Florida arrived at noon to-day

The Ship Petrel Waterlogged.

Haurax, Nov. 12, 1858.

The ship Petrel, from Quebec for Androssan, was casized and waterlogged October 19, in lat. 45, long. 5. The captain and twelve men were rescued with difficulty after being six days on the wreck, and brought to Picto by the bark Major Norton.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks ateady: Pennsylvania State 5's, 96'4; Reading Railroad, 25'5; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

11%; Pennsylvania Railrond, 43.

Monne, Nov. 11, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 2,500 bales, at unchang

es: midding, 11c. a 11%c.
Custmoor, Nov. 11, 1858.

prices: midding, 11c. a 11/3c.

Chartesove, Nov. 11, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 2,400 bales, and for the week 14,000 bales; the market closes at prices 1/3c. a 1/3c.

tower than on Thursday last; good midding, 11/3c; midding fair, 11/3c.

Chartesov, Nov. 12, 1858.

Cotton quiet. Sales unimportant.

Savanna, Nov. 11, 1868.

The sales of cotton to day were 1.000 bales, at unchanged prices; sales of the week 7,750 bales. Receipts, 21,000, and exports 12,000 bales.

Savannan, Nov. 12, 1858.

Cotton duil. Sales trilling.

Savannan, Nov. 12, 1858.

Cotton duil. Sales trifling.

Rattrooks, Nov. 12, 1858.

Flour steady. Wheat—Red, 31 15 a \$1 22; white, \$1 5 a \$1 45. Own steady and unchanged. Provisions steady Bacon firm. Whiskey, 21 16c. a 22c.

Paccon firm. Whoskey, 213g. a 22c.

Pullabelphia, Nov. 12, 1858.

Flour quiet at \$5 a \$5 50. Wheat dull, with the excetion of prime. Corn steady: old yellow \$13g., and no 68c. a 70c. Provisions dull. Whiskey soarce at 22c. a 23 Cananam, Nov. 12, 1858. 68c. a 70c. Provisions dull. Whiskey scarce at 22c. a 23c. Chemical Chemica

tible, at \$4 37 for good Wisconsin; 26 a \$5 25 for che and fancy brands of extra Indiana, Ohio and Michigan coll. at 34 37 for good Wisconain, 25 a 25 for choice and facely brands of extra Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. 35 a 25 75 for double extras. Wheat quiet, and hardly so firm hales 17,000 bushels at 88e. a 90c. for Milwaukie club; 97c. for No. 2 red and winter Hinois; 31 10 for white Indiana. Corn dull and lower: sales 17,000 brahets at 63c a 64c., closing dull at inside figures. Barley dull, and held at 60c. a 70c. Rye dull at 65c. Oats quiet, and nominal at 43c. a 44c. Whiskey steady at 20c. Canal freight.—43c. on flour, 12c. on wheat, 11c. on corn to New York. Receipts by lake.—3,719 bble. flour, 7,515 bushels wheat, 516 bushels barley, 10,025 hughels oats. Shipments by canal—8,191 bbls. flour, 18,570 bushels wheat, 19,320 bushels corn, 2,446 bushels barley, 1,486 bushels oats.

wheat, 19,320 bushels corn, 2,446 bushels barley, 1,486 bushels cate.

Oswers, Nev. 12—6 P. M.
Flour in good demand: sales 1,000 bbls., including double extra Michigan at \$8. Wheat firm, with but little doling: sales 9,000 bushels, at \$1 16 for mixed Himois and 765/c. for Chicago spring. In other grams nothing doing. Canal freights—Flour 30c, wheat 85/c., corn 8c. to New York. Lake imports—23,800 bushels wheat, 13,100 bushels barley. Lake exports—4,000 bbls. flour, 40,000 bushels wheat, 22,646 bushels corn, 2,200 bushels peas.

Flour quiet: sales and receipts moderate; prices unchanged. Wheat dull: sales 2,000 bushels white Michigan at \$1 25. Corn—Nothing doing except in some railroat cits at 75c. Barley very dull and drooping: sales 400 bushels light State at 73c., 4,000 bushels Genesce Valley at 68c. and 1,000 bushels Canada at 69 %c. Whiskey—Small sales at 22 %c. Shipments—10,000 bushels wheat; no corn or barley.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF A COMPTROLLER AND ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

The Republican City Convention for the nomination of Comptroller and Covernor of the Almshouse, was held last evening at the headquarters of the party, 618 Broadway The whole number of delegates present was one hundred and ten. Aug. F. Dow was appointed President, Mr. J. M. Boyd officiating as Secretary. The representation from the Sixth, Eleventh and Sixteenth wards was confrom the Sixth, Eleventh and Sixteenth wards was con-tested, and considerable time was lost before the deci-sion of the Convention could be obtained. This matter settled, a motion was made and adopted to the ef-fect that an informal ballot be gone into to ascor-tain the feelings of the Convention in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the office of Comptroller. After the adoption of this metion there were the usual eulogies of the various persons aspiring to the nomination, and at least half an hour elapsed before the Convention proceeded to a ballot. This ballot resulted as follows:—

as follows:—
Lather Bradish. 25 A. W. Bradford.
Robt. T. Haws. 50 W. G. Hunt.
Houser Franklin. 19 W. A. Walker.
Jos. C. Pinkeey. 6 Jas. T. Souter.
J. W. Beekman. 1 

Mr. Franklin. On the third ballot the following vote was | December 2015 | December 201

Souter. 2 100
It was now past twelve o'clock; but the Convention, after some discussion, proceeded to ballot for Governor of the Almshouse, for which Mr Cornellus V. Anderson was nominated by a large majority. At half-past tweive the Convention adjourned, having spent the greater part of the time in listening to endogree of political aspirants and in the discussion of trifling points of order. They succeeded, however, in making the nominations, and it now remains to be seen whether they will elect their candidates. ANTI-TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS. The anti-Tammany democracy and the republicans met

hast night in their several Councilmanic districts to choose candidates to be voted for at the next election. Annexed are reports of the several Conventions:—

resulted as follows—

W. H. Bulned. 31 William O'Shea.
Andrew J. McCarty. 26 Francis C. Gilmore.
Harris Bogert. 33 William Welsb.
Votes were cast for other parties, but the above better highest, they were declared nominated, and the Covention adjourned.

the highest, they were declared nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

Firth District.—The Councilmanic Convention of the anti-Tammany democracy met last evening at the corner of avenue C and Fourth street, but adjourned till Tuesday evening next without nominating any one.

SETH INSTRUCT.—The Convention met and adjourned until Tuesday next, without making any nomination.

SECENTIAL DISTRUCT.—The People's and itequiars' anti-Tammany Councilmanic Convention assembled last night at the Four Mile House, Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, and nominated the following:—

Names.

Wards.

and McGuire.....

The Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic district met at the Adriatic Hotel, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, last night, when the following ballot was entered into:-Peter Duffy 17, William E. Blauvelt 6. Capt. Joseph Moore having declined the nomination in favor of Mr. Duffy, the latter was declared the Aldermanic nomines. REPUBLICAN COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Hotel, and organized by putting Jeremiah Lathrop, of the Firth ward, in the chair. The Convention finally adjourned until next Monday evening after putting the following persons in nomination, to be voted for at that time, viz.: George Thompson, Lewis Hopps, Edward D. Pepper, E. D. Skidmore, Robert Collins and J. Philip Phenix.

Firm Bernett.—The Republican Councilmanic Convention met last evening at the Onderdonk Hall, Grand street, but adjourned till next Wednesday evening without making a nomination.

KNOW NOTHING GENERAL COMMITTEE.
This committee net last night, but did no business youd issuing a call for Aldernanic Conventions, wi will meet during the coming week.

### Board of County Canvassers THE CONTESTED ELECTION IN THE THIRD CONGRES

The examination of the District Canvaguers of the Fourth district of the First ward was continued yesterday morning by Supervisor Kennedy. The examination was in relation to the excess of votes, already noticed in the Himsip, and the two canvassers examined were Mr.

Soffey and Mr. Kenney.

Mr. Coffey stated that the tickets in the Congress box were short of the number required by the poll list a few votes, but does not recollect the number. He does not recollect the number dath for the lickets found in the Congress box. When the box for Justice of the Superior Court was examined there was found an excess of thekets over the number required by the poll list of twenty-three or twenty-four—he does not recollect which. On consultation the tickets were returned to the box, and the excess was drawn out and destroyed. On the canvass of the vote for Justice there were found among them twenty-three or twenty-four votes for Mr. Sickles were added to those that had already been allowed to him, as found in the Congress box.

Mr. Kenney stated that the tickets in the Congress box were short of the poll list about four votes.

Mr. Kasvans—Hare you any recollection—
Mr. Sickles (interrupting)—You must take what he gives you—not what you want.
Mr. Kasvans—hare right. You shall have that and were short of the number required by the poli list a few

you-not what you want. Kryseny-That's right. You shall have that, and what I want, too.

Mr. Penry.—I understood that this examination was to
be made public—that it was to be made in the presence
of this Board.

You also

Mr. Success—It is all cross examination.
Mr. Kuckeny—I insist upon it that the President of this
zer (Mr. Purdy) has no right upon this committee. I
ill not allow any man to interrupt me in the discharge

f my duties.

Mr. Pemer-I will not allow any man to make crossexamination except in the presence of this Board.

Mr. KENNEY—I adjourn this affair till to morrow morning. I will not suffer these interruptions. I will let you ace that I have some rights in this Board. I want Mr. Kenney and Mr. Stokely to morrow, and I invite Mr. Stokely to morrow, and I invite Mr.

age that I have some rights in this Board. I want Mr. Kenney and Mr. Stokely to morrow, and I invite Mr. Sickles to be present as a party.

Mr. Sickles to be present as a party to be affected materially, no matter what is done with the entire fourth district—even should it be all thrown out. I am tenacious, however, about this matter, because I deem it my daty in this, as in every other instance in which my constituents are interested, to see that every man who voted for me has his vote counted. I am also determined to see that all my rights are protected, and also the rights of those who voted for me. The only protection for these rights in that the election law of this State should be strictly followed. New I regard this whole proceeding on the part of Supervisor Kennedy as extra official. I deny that he may any right to catechise and interrogate these three inspectors. His daty is to summon these people before him, and eay to them that the return has been een back for correction. He is also required to call their attention to the discrepancies, if any exist. In the return, and ask them, one and all, for their statement in regard to the matter. When he has received that statement, he is to take it, with or without the correction, as given by the canvassers, and there his duty ends.

duties on the night of the election. An attempt has been duties on the night of the election. An attempt has been made—a most ungenerous and unfair attempt—to throw the stain of fraud over the cauvass of that district, and I say there never was a fairer canvass in the city of New York, so far as I am able to collect the facts. In regard to these twenty-three votes, I never heard of them till I heard of the matter in this Board. Let me now say, once for all, that I will not relinquish one of these twenty-three votes, unless the law requires me to do so. I do not need them; but they are mine, and I will have them. A mean attempt has been made to stain my canvass with the stigma of fraud. Fraud was the main reliance of my opponents, and my only danger. I have builled all their schemes. I have won the election; and my certificate, when the great seal of the State shail be affixed to it, will be me pure as a

and my only danger. I have baffled all their schemes. I have wen the election; and my certificate, when the great seal of the State shall be affixed to it, will be as pure as a pear! from the depths of the sea.

Mr. Coprar, one of the inspectors who had been examined here, expressed his desire to say a few words. He said he was no speaker, and no politician—that he went to Mr. Kennedy's office in regard to the matter, and that the statement which he made then was the same as that which he now gave.

Mr. Kennedy—I have no complaints to make of you. It was the interference of those who had no right to interrupt my examination. It was the President of the Board.

it was the interference of toose who had no right to inter-rupt my examination. It was the President of the Board. Mr. Fundy—Yee, the President of the Board. Mr. Pundy—I interrupted because you had no right to act as you have done. Mr. Kennedy—I had a right, and I will exercise it. Mr. Fundy—Its untrue, you had no right, and it is un-manly of you to act as you did. Mr. Kennedy—It was an act I would do apprehen.

KENNEDY—It was an act I would do anywhere.

as to be made public.

Mr. KENNEDY—You must not interfere with me

Mr. Kennsov—You must not interfere with me.
Mr. Signes—It is an official proceeding, and every citizen has a right to be present.
Mr. Porov here ended the discussion by informing those present that the hour had arrived for the mosting of the Board of County Canvassers. He then called the Board to order, and the business was proceeded with in the form. The case of the Fourth district of the First ward is to

The Indicted Aldermen and Councilmen. COUNCILMEN-WHERE THE BLAME LIKS IN THE

In our report of the proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the motion to quash the indictment found against the Mayor and members of the Common Council, it was stated incidentally in yesterday's HERALD that the mistake of including in the indictment members of the Board who were not present, and did not vote for the resolution which is the subject of the complaint, aroso from the loose manuer in which the yeas and mys were recorded, inasmuch as the Clerk of the Common Council was in the habit of recording as voting in the affirmative all who did not vote in the negative. That statement tends to reflect somewhat on Mr. David T. Valentine, the worthy Clerk of the Common Council, whereas it was meant to apply to Mr. Charles McClenachan, the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. This latter gentleman relieves Mr. Valentine from all responsibility in the matter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the reuson why this loose mode of doing business in his Board happens to have been adopted. His reasons are stated in the form of an affidavit, which is to be presented in the case to day. In this affidavit he states that, by the express instructions of the President of the Board of Councilmen—which instructions were acquiesced in by the Board—the Clerk was of the Board who were not present, and did not vote for this affidavit he states that, by the express instructions of the President of the Board of Councilmen—which instructions were acquiesced in by the Board—the Clerk was compelled to make up the record in this way; to record as voting in the affirmative all who do not vote in the negative; and that, in some instances, where the Clerk had declined to follow these instructions, he was directed to amend the journal in that way. This completely exonerates Messrs, Valentine and McClenachan from all responsibility in the matter, and places it where it proporly belongs—on the shoulders of the President and Board of Councilmen. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that it is positively stated, as capable of proof, that some of the Councilmen who have filed allidavits that they were not present and did not vote on the resolution, were actually present and did actually vote in favor of tapassage.

The third representation of the "Don Giovanni," last evening, attracted another full house, and must have brought up the total receipts of the week to the comfortable sum of nine thousand dollars—the largest sum that has ever been taken for any operatic performances in America. The merit of Piccolomini and the present com pany at the Academy is fully proven by the fact that the same persons are gathered there on every night, making the success of the season solid and enduring. With regard to the "Don Giovanni," as with every claborate opera of the old school, the attentive auditor can enjoy the unfold ing of new beauties in every succeeding representation The instrumentation, in itself a great study, and of the twenty or thirty oirs for the voice, it would be hard to say which is the finest specimen of harmonic treatment The "Don Glovanni" was composed with so thoroughly an orthodox spirit as to sacrifice many little effects which might have been obtained by a slight devaution from the strict canons of the art, as they were understood by the sacaus of Mozart's day. Thore are, in point of fact, so many fine things in the opera, that the audience is surfeited with sweet sounds and forgets to applaud any of them. So far, however, as our public is oncerned, the airs set down for Zerlina—i. e. the coquet the duel with 100 Glovanni. La ci darem, the half serious, balf quizzical "Batts, batti," and the sparkling Vedrat carine—hold the highest place. It was Maibran who sang Zerlina when the opera was given for the first time in New York, thirty-two years ago, and since her day there has been no Zerlina that could approach her, ither in singing or in acting the part, until Piccolomini ame. The others have sung the music well enough, and dhered to the old conventional idea of the acting of the offe, but none of them have made a sensation with the jubic. Piccolomini, like Maibran, is a per cetty fresh and original Zerlina. Her coquetry is irresistible, and the marked difference between her treatment of her ristocratic admirer and her plebelan victim make a truly artistic performance. The La ci darem scene is exquisitely done, and in the Battle, battle, the air of The "Pon Giovanni" was composed with so themarked difference between her treatment of her ristocratic admirer and her piebelan victim make a truly artistic performance. The La ci darem scene is exquisitely done, and in the Halti, butti, the air of mingled supplication and command with which she captivates Maseito is perfectly irresistible. Her idea of the part is altogether new, and it has the charm of a fresh sensation. In the execution of the music Piccolomia's enunciation is exquisitely clear, and her phrasing clear, true and round. Whatever exceptions may have been taken to her singing heretofore, it must be admirted that they do not apply to her Zerlina, in which her vocalism is perfect. In the miner details of costume, etc., she is, as usual, exquisitely artistic. For the rest, the performance of the opera has many excellent points, and the ensemble is better than usual. After Piccolomini, Formes carries of the honors. His Leperelio has not been equalled by any of his predecessors in the ride in this city. He is jolly, mischievous and joyous, without being a buffoon; and by his grand acting of the last scene raises the dignity of the character, instead of depressing, as is too often the case with otherwise good artists when entrusted with buffo parts. Gassier's Den Giovanni is easy, graceful and well sustained. The melancholy trio—Gazziniga, Glinoni and Lorini—sing the songs of their woes without disturbing our reminiscences of those who have suffered before them in the same connection. There is, however, one exception to be taken to this otherwise excellent performance. The dance music in the final scene of the first act has always been admired, and it affords a most agreeable interlude. It was intended by the composer that the minust should be danced, or he would not have written it in the score. But at the Academy, aithough there is a corps de ballet with Scnorila Scto as premiere danaeuse, and notwithstanding the fact that Soto appears in the scene properly and exquisitely ceetumed, ret from some cause as yet unexplained the dance to be contin FOURTH DISTRICT .- This Convention met at the Fifth Ward crowd for Zerlina, but at the Arademy the illusion of the scene, generally sustained as above mentioned, is awk-wardly broken. It has been stated that there is not suffi-cient room upon the stage for the execution of the bailet as written, but there is certainly space enough for the single minorit, which is given in smaller theatres than the Academy. There is more probability in the rumor that the mutitation of the dance is owing to some pique on the part of the conductor of the orchestra, Mr. Ans-chutz, who has had many quarrols with the artists. What-core may be the fact, however, it is the duty of the unanachutz, who has had many quarrels with the artists. Whatever may be the fact, however, it is the duty of the manager to see that the public is not deprived of its right. Senorita Soto's style is admirably suited to the graceful and poisshed turn of the minuet, and the public have a distinct right to see her dance it. To send a first rate dancer on the stage for nothing is a palpable absurdity. The ample programmes of Mr. Uliman, printed in our advertising columns, give the details of his operations up to the end of the present season, which closes with the current month. For to-day's matrie we are to have Piccolimini in a new rôle (in "La Serva Padrona"), and one in which she made a great London success. The whole of "Norma" is also to be given, with Laborde as the "Don Giovanni" at the usual prices, and on Friday "Robert le Itable." Two opera performances for Brooklyn are likes ise announced.

WALLACK 's THEATRE -Tom Taylor's last comedy, "Going formance being the first of the piece in America. It was well received by a full house, and will be repeated this evening. The crowded condition of our columns to-day obliges us to postpone the publication of a critical re-

THE LAYS HALL OF COUNTERSTREES -The parties arrested by Captain Walling and the detective officers on Thursday, in Brooklyn, were yesterday taken before the proper au therities and committed to the Tembs, to await the action therities and committed to the Tenabs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Sergeant Dickson, while overhauling the old rubbies which was found at the alleged counterfeiters' headquarters, discovered two bank plates, covered with tar, which, after some time, he succeeded in cleaning, one of which was copper, and proved to be a counterfeit plate for lives on the Ocean Bank, of this city, and the other a steel plate from which counterfeit threes on the Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City, had been printed. The property was all placed in the hunds of Mr. Warren, Property Clerk.

NEW COUNTERPRITS.—Vesterday afternoon two new com terfeits made their appearance. Threes on the Mechanics' Bank, of Newburyport, Mage, and fives on the Bank of lambertsville, New Jersey. No arrests were made, but the telegraph operator, Mr. Crowley, telegraphed the fact to the several station boses, and the police were instructed to notify the storekeepers.

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE SPIRIT RAPPER spiritualists contemplate peritioning the Legislature of Massachusets, at its next assion, for a grant of money— from three to seven thousand dollars—to enable them to "employ scientific men to inquire into the mysteries of spiritualism." They say that the State is pledged to the education of the people, and this being an educational measures, the Commonwealth cannot refuse to grant the periodical.